

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE TRIBUNE was long the only newspaper in the United States receiving special dispatches from the seat of war, or represented by special correspondents with either Prussian or French armies, and at the leading capitals. The TRIBUNE dispatches have been used, in an imperfect form, by the New York Herald, World, Times, and others. They were thus used yesterday by the New York Herald.

PEACE DIPLOMACY.

M. THIERS'S PROPOSALS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—JULIUS FAVRE'S OFFER TO BISMARCK—PROBABLE ACTION OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

Up to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, M. Thiers had submitted no other tangible proposal to the British Government than that the neutral Powers should simultaneously exert their good offices for the restoration of peace. Lord Granville was inclined to accept this suggestion, but Mr. Gladstone thought that such an effort was sure to be misinterpreted; it would appear as a league against Prussia, and was a measure not to be adopted unless the parties thereto were ready to support their representations by force if they were not accepted—views which, of course, involved the total rejection of M. Thiers's proposal. Following this rebuff, M. Thiers's purpose was to alarm England by declaring that a general republican movement was imminent throughout Europe, and only to be repressed by strengthening the present moderate Government in France. On the advice of friends, however, he abstained from addressing this menace to the English Government. It is absolutely true, as before telegraphed you, that M. Thiers is here without instructions, credentials, or the power of offering any guarantees on the part of France.

Independently of M. Thiers, and before his arrival, the French Government, which does not conceal from the English Cabinet its anxious desire for an armistice, had begged Earl Granville to transmit to the Prussian headquarters certain overtures tending to negotiations on specified terms. The answer received from Prussia takes the form of two questions:

First: Supposing the terms of the armistice agreed on between you and us, can you undertake that the French army will abide by them—meaning by the French army all forces under Bazaine, in Strasbourg, the Army of Lyons, and all other organizations? Second: Supposing the army accepts, will the nation?

M. Favre replied: "We undertake to answer for the army as for the nation. We will evince the Constituent Assembly in the shortest possible time, a fortnight at most, and submit conditions to that Assembly which shall be free to express the National will, we will resign our powers into its hands. If such Assembly accepts and ratifies our acts, that will be a full guarantee to Prussia."

Obviously, this answer admits that the present Provisional Government cannot give any guarantee which, even if followed by an immediate armistice, might not be repudiated by the Assembly. Prussia's reply, however, is awaited, and meantime an attempt is making to bring about a personal interview between Favre and Bismarck.

As to the supposed purposes of Prussia to treat with the Regency for peace, as telegraphed by THE TRIBUNE's Berlin correspondence, he writes by post that his information came direct from the Berlin Foreign Office. From other information, I presume it to be the view held and urged by the Tory party at Berlin—that Court faction which does not share Bismarck's views, but which has always retained considerable influence over the King. In any case, it does not extend beyond negotiations for peace, leaving France to decide her own destinies thereafter. Persons in close relations with Bismarck insist strongly that he holds very different views, and that in the negotiations for peace he will not discuss technical questions, nor ask by what title any French Government holds power, provided it can guarantee the execution of the terms of peace to which it agrees.

G. W. S.
RUSSIA DECLINES ALL EFFORTS AT MEDIATION—ALL HOPE OF INTERVENTION GONE—BISMARCK'S REPLY TO FAVRE.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

The Times this morning has a special telegram from Berlin, giving the following summary as presenting the latest intelligence on the question of mediation:

"Russia declines all further effort for mediation. Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, denies having invoked American intervention. Prussia is satisfied with the reserved attitude of England, as defeating the French hope for armed intervention. Germany demands the cession of Alsace and Lorraine."

It is reported that the Foreign Office here has Bismarck's reply to the answer of Jules Favre for an armistice. Count Bismarck says there are questions yet to be settled with France before the suspension of hostilities is possible.

It is thought here that the extraordinary measures of defense at Paris will act strongly in favor of peace, though some of the Paris journals to-day insist that mediation is impossible. The People Français says that none of the foreign Powers have offered to intervene in favor of France, and that no such offers would be accepted.

The Journal of this city (official organ) regrets the refusal of the Prussian Government to treat only with the French Emperor for peace. The Journal says, as Napoleon cannot again reign in France, he cannot, as a consequence, enforce the treaty.

LATEST MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SKIRMISHING BETWEEN THE FRENCH SHARP-SHOOTERS AND THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE—THE FRENCH FARMERS BURNING THEIR HAY AND GRAIN—PRUSSIAN AMBUSHED BY THE FREE-SHOOTERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE in Paris telegraphs on the 15th inst., midnight: "The call to arms is just sounded for the Mobles and Nationals, and the number of sentinels on the ramparts is doubled. The Prussians have been brought into Paris by the gendarmes of Creteil (a village six miles south-east of Paris). To-day the Prussians captured the 117 train on its arrival at Senlis, seven miles beyond Chantilly, and fired into the 120 train. None were wounded. The railroad service is now suspended between Paris and Chantilly. News is just in that yesterday 150 Uhlans entered Senlis. At Commeny and Creteil, towns near Meaux, the Prussians forced into the service the young men drawn by the conscription, incorporating them into their own regiments.

"In the morning there was an engagement on the road from Melun to Bri-Comte-Robert (respectively

27 and 16 miles S. E. of Paris), between sharp-shooters and Prussians, the result of which is unknown, but many were wounded. The Mobles are burning woods, &c., by Government order, at Gonesse, Bouenil, Le-Blanc-Mesnil, Ecouen, Villiers-le-Bel, and Gennevilliers, places within about 10 miles of Paris, on the north and north-east. Hay and wheat stacks are burned by the farmers, and only clumps of trees are left in the plains.

"Sept. 16.—Evening.—Yesterday about 600 Prussians appeared at Clamart (5 miles S. W. of Paris), within gunshot of the Vannes. They had crept in under cover of the woods on the heights. These woods join those of Versailles by those of Meudon, Sevres and Viroflay, and were too green to be more than imperfectly burned. The advanced guard also signaled Prussians at Creteil within shot of the fort of Charenton and 2½ miles from Charenton. The population is gone. The Prussians were brought to the Elisees last evening at 8, among whom were the spies taken in the neighborhood of Creteil by Col. Lafon of the First Corps of Scouts—a volunteer mounted corps. A convoy of provisions and munitions was captured with them. They arrived by the Eastern Railway at 9:30 p. m. yesterday. The commandant of the corps of scouts signaled 1,000 Prussian infantry at Lagny (10 miles south-west of Meaux) with a considerable number of Uhlans; and also 50 of the latter at Claye, about two-thirds of the distance of Meaux, on the high-road to Paris. A heavy cannonade and fusillade is reported to have been heard yesterday on the river from St. Owen in the direction of Bourget.

"The forests burn but slowly, all the trees being green and much rain having fallen. At night no flames are visible from any elevation, except the reflection from stacks of hay, straw, and grain fired by proprietors to deprive the Prussians. Great clearances have, however, been effected so as to permit artillery fire. At Montreuil, near Vincennes, where the celebrated peach gardens were, the inclosed orchards have been demolished for the same purpose. The toll-bridge at Asnières was blown up yesterday; as yet the railway bridge is not.

"Thirty soldiers, detached from Fort Charenton, and reconnoitering, killed two Uhlans, and repulsed 60 yesterday afternoon. Later, an officer of Uhlans, in private clothes, wearing the Képi and the Italian military medal, was arrested. There was trouble to save him from the fury of the crowd. He was conveyed to prison, with his eyes bandaged. Two Hussars, and an officer with a subaltern, were also captured, and escorted to headquarters. These were wounded and taken in the plain of St. Denis. They had lost their uniforms; they speak French perfectly. The gendarmes of Creteil have also brought in two Uhlans and two spies. At Villier St. George a squadron of Uhlans yesterday rushed out of a wood, stopped a carriage and robbed and maltreated the persons in it.

"The bridge of Joinville-le-Pont beyond Vincennes was blown up at 8 yesterday afternoon, the Prussians having been signaled in the woods of Villiers and Notre Dame. This was the last bridge on the Marne in the Department of Seine and Seine-et-Oise. Trains now go no farther than Vincennes.

"The Governor of St. Denis informs Trochu that Prussian scouts were in small numbers at 9:30 last night at Villeneuve, Samtains, and Plessis-aux-Bois, preceding a column of 3,000 men at Villiers-Coterets, and another of 10,000 at Nanteuil. Soissons is blockaded by cavalry.

Mobles reconnoitering at Saint-Croix-Enplaine encountered only a few Prussian scouts. Six hundred Prussians were at Colombey; none at Comeney. The troops yesterday at Void and Vancour were rejoined near Toul by about 4,000 men from Fontainebleau. To-day the Sub-Prefect telegraphs that he hears from the Mayor of Montreuil of the arrival of Uhlans at Courcelles, who demanded oats and breakfast; that peasants arrested 12 with their arms and baggage; that men from Montreuil are going to assist the peasants, and that the prisoners will be forwarded to Fontainebleau. Near Fontainebleau part of a corps of free-shooters got Prussians into an ambush on the road to Guignes, inflicting heavy loss. The commandant of Vincennes sends a message this morning that his patrols had not yet seen the Prussians; of their whereabouts nothing could be known, as the bridge of Joinville had been totally destroyed, but they are supposed yet to be at a considerable distance.

CAVALRY PICKETS WITHIN GUNSHOT DISTANCE OF THE PORTS OF PARIS—SEVERAL RAILROAD TRAINS CAPTURED.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

The Prussians are slowly concentrating around this city. The cavalry pickets have occupied Creteil and Clamart, within gunshot distance of the forts outside the fortifications. Breteuil and Neuilly-Marne have also been occupied by scouting parties. A large force, stated at 15,000, was yesterday at Joinville, only seven miles from the city. The Prussian headquarters are at Meaux.

A force of 5,000 infantry and cavalry of the Grand Duchy of Baden, with 30 cannon, occupied Colmar on Thursday, after a skirmish with the French riflemen. This morning a squadron of mounted scouts skirmished with the Prussian Hussars in the neighborhood of Saint Denis, and wounded two of them, and had three men wounded slightly.

A company of the 11th Battalion of the Mobles attacked this morning a body of Uhlans near Joinville-le-Pont, and took eight prisoners and four horses. The villages of Saint Maur, Ar-de-Fosses, and Nogent-sur-Marne have been abandoned by the inhabitants.

The Prussians are at Creteil, Clamart, Charenton, and St. Owen—almost within cannon-shot of the walls of Paris. A number of prisoners were taken yesterday by the Prussian cavalry and sharpshooters, and several convoys of munitions of war and provisions were also captured. The Prussians now occupy some of the small woods around Paris which were too green to burn. Cannonading and musketry firing have been heard all day in the direction of Bourget.

ANOTHER LARGE ARMY ORGANIZING AT TOURS—OVER A MILLION VOLUNTEERS ENROLLED—ARMS ARRIVING FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

The military headquarters at Tours are rapidly organizing a large army to be known as the Army of the Loire. It is to be formed of the contingents of the Western Departments, and those bordering on the Pyrenees. In the Departments of Bouches du Rhone and Garde, the volunteer enrollments exceed 50,000. In all France, over a million have been enrolled. In the morning there was an engagement on the road from Melun to Bri-Comte-Robert (respectively

arrived at Toulon with 500 American volunteers and 7,000 rifles.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE—THE REGULAR TROOPS TO OPERATE IN THE FIELD—DIS-SATISFACTION AMONG THE GARDE MOBILE—DECREES REGULATING THE PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris telegraphs: "The employés of the Northern and Eastern Railways have been armed, and ordered to practice the exercises of the manual of arms in the court-yards of the stations. Immense quantities of grain and fodder are brought into the center of the open squares from the railway stations where they were stored.

"On Wednesday evening a very large force of regular troops, reported at 80,000, left Paris to operate upon the open field.

"There is great dissatisfaction still among the Mobles, because the officers nominated by the Emperor are not yet removed. The Government is pressed to make extensive changes.

"There is wonderful order in Paris; there are no policemen, yet there are no riots, no drunken men, nobody attacked, insulted or robbed.

"There was a false alarm last night (15th) and the whole city was in great excitement. Mobles were out by thousands; in the quarters where they are lodged, cries of 'to arms' were heard in every street. Women were rushing to doors and windows, or flying through the streets; Home and National Guards were running to the armories; Mobles were dispersing themselves everywhere. It was reported that the Prussians were attacking Vincennes and Charenton. In the Rue Vivienne at 11 o'clock, access to the Place de la Bourse was stopped by the Mobles.

"The sewers have been inspected, in consequence of a report that a quantity of petroleum had been thrown into them.

"There was real cause for alarm in an attempt on the part of the 'dangerous classes' recently expelled to re-enter Paris by force. They had found themselves wedged between the forts and the Prussian advance. The National Guard defeated the attempt.

"All trains are stopped on the Northern and Eastern lines. Gendarmes, mounted and foot, of the Department of the Seine, and other Departments adjacent, are coming into Paris. They are a fine body of men. Gen. Ducrot of MacMahon's army, who escaped from Sedan disguised as a peasant, arrived in Paris yesterday forenoon, and inspected the forts and ramparts with Trochu. He has been given an important command.

"A railway wagon full of French uniforms has been seized at the Eastern station; it was directed to the King, at Prussian headquarters. Paris is full of Prussian spies, causing apprehensions of treachery.

"At a given moment within a few days the gas is to be cut off from the shops so as to economize the supply for the streets.

"A decree of the Prefect of Police here to regulate the price of butchers' meat every fortnight has caused much satisfaction. It is in contemplation to issue one fixing the price of bread. These measures are intended to prevent speculation during the siege.

THE CITY IN A STATE OF SIEGE—NON-COMBATANTS EXPELLED—RAILROAD COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED AND TRAINS CAPTURED—TROOPS GONE TO ATTACK THE PRUSSIAN.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

The city has been declared in a state of siege, and a decree published ordering all non-combatants to leave the city. Thousands left this city to-day.

The Prussians having captured a railroad train at Senlis, railroad travel in that direction has been stopped. It is said that the Prussians fired into it, and that several of the passengers were either killed or wounded. It is thought that all railroad travel from this city will be stopped to-day.

All the regular troops as well as the Franc-Tireurs have left Paris to oppose the movements of the Prussian army of the Loire. Advice received by the Minister of War show that the sharpshooters and Free Corps are capturing many Prussians in the suburbs.

The forests around the city have been entirely consumed, and electric lights have been placed on all the forts around the city in order to reveal the enemy at night. Over 3,000,000 kilograms of gunpowder is said to be stored in the magazines here, which is twice as much as was expended at Sebastopol.

Marshal Vaillant has been arrested. He presented himself at Bastion No. 5, was recognized by the officers, and seized by the crowd, and taken to the post of Bastion 6, amid hostile demonstrations. He was afterwards conveyed in a coach to the office of the Governor of Paris. Indignation was caused by a report that the Marshal said he came by order of the Emperor. The Marshal had a permit signed by Trochu. The crowd assails the office of Trochu, but the Marshal is in safety.

Trochu received to-day the advanced guard of a corps of 10,000 American volunteers.

A number of vagrants, who were lately expelled from Paris, finding themselves between the walls of the city and the Prussian army, endeavored to forcibly re-enter Paris, but were driven away by the troops. Many Prussian spies were arrested yesterday in and around Paris, and the citizens were with difficulty restrained from killing them. Twenty-two thousand Gardes Mobile from Brittany arrived in Paris yesterday.

Gen. Ducrot who escaped from Sedan reached Paris yesterday, and will be at once appointed to an important command. The Diplomatic Corps will leave Paris if bombardment actually begins.

THE BELEAGUERED CITIES.

FRENCH REPORTS ABOUT METZ—SIEGE-STARVED MENACED—COLMAR TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED—BOMBARDMENT OF TOUL RECOMMENDED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris telegraphs: "Metz holds out; is asserted to contain abundant provisions and war munitions. Bazaine is continually harassing the Prussians. The inhabitants attend to their affairs when not obliged to be on the ramparts. A railway employé who left Metz on the 4th says that Bazaine had 75,000 men and sufficient provisions.

"The Prefect of the Bas-Rhin telegraphs from Schlestadt, 9:30 yesterday morning, that the town was menaced, and Prussians occupied Colmar after the skirmish at Hurbourg. Heavy requisitions were made.

From Guebwiller the Prefect telegraphed yesterday at 2 p. m. that a Baden corps of 4,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, commanded by Gen. Keller, occupied Colmar toward noon. After an exchange of shots with free-shooters, who were dispersed by artillery, the Prussians exacted provisions and forage and destroyed telegraphs and rails. The Prussians left at 2 p. m., after gathering their detachments from neighboring villages. Their total strength was estimated at about 7,000 men,

with 30 cannon and a pontoon equipage. They said they were marching on Mulhouse, and would be replaced this evening at Colmar by a fresh corps. Cannon have been heard since morning in the direction of Brisac. A telegram from Colmar yesterday, at 6:30 p. m., confirms the above intelligence. The Secretary of the General of the Haut-Rhin Department, who telegraphs, says he was made prisoner; that he had just been liberated, and that the Prussians were taking that direction. At this point his dispatch was cut.

"Telegraph from Neuchâtel yesterday at 8:25 p. m. says that the bombardment of Toul recommenced that morning at 6, lasting till 2 p. m., and was resumed vigorously in the evening."

CANROBERT'S ESCAPE.

HIS FORTUNE REPORTED TO BE SIX THOUSAND STRONG—BAZAINE SAID TO BE ON THE WAY TO SEDAN.

BOUILLONN, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

Canrobert's forces, which lately cut through the Prussians at Metz, and are now marching toward Paris, were 6,000 strong. Marshal Bazaine himself has gone to Sedan.

THE CAPTURE OF LAON.

TERMS OF THE SURRENDER—TERRIBLE LOSS BY THE EXPLOSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

THE TRIBUNE special correspondent telegraphs from Berlin, on Friday afternoon, that Duke William of Mecklenburg's official report says the capitulation of Laon took place on the basis of that of Sedan. Arms to be laid down, the Gardes Mobiles to be discharged on parole, and the line infantry to go under escort to the city. Many officers, including the French commander, remained in the yard of the citadel. When the last man had passed the citadel gate, two powerful detonations were heard in quick succession. The powder magazine, shells, cartridges, and mine, exploded, and all in the yard were buried under the ruins. There was fearful destruction, and the losses cannot be ascertained.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

PRUSSIA PREPARED BEFOREHAND TO ABSORB THE CONQUERED TERRITORY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris telegraphs: "Alsace and Lorraine are treated as integral parts of Prussia. The official seals and public acts relating to their administration were all ready when Prussia commenced governing those provinces, having been prepared beforehand at Berlin."

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

LARGE ORDERS FROM THE FRENCH FOR ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

The following French orders for arms and ammunition are being executed in England: 400 boxes of rifles from small arms company of Birmingham; six cases of rifles from Williamson Brothers; 5,000 Sniders, ready for delivery in London, price, 65 shillings each; 50,000 long Sniders, consigned to Rose, Leadenhall-st.; 20,000 long and short Sniders; 10,000 assorted Chassepots, mitrailleurs and needle-guns; 1,000 army Remington revolvers. Total now executing by contract in Birmingham, Sheffield and London, 400,000. One London house contracts to supply 1,500,000 cartridges weekly. Total orders, 300,000,000. The arms and cartridges are all sent from Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven and Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CAPTURE OF NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE—MARSHAL MACMAHON AT BOUILLONN—THE FRENCH BLOCKADE RAISED.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

It is reported that the Republican Government is in possession of the cipher correspondence between the Emperor and Empress since the commencement of the war. The key to the cipher has also been discovered. Some startling developments are expected.

A dispatch from Bouillon to-day says that Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by Gen. Chazal of the Belgian army, had arrived at that place.

The Belgian Legation in Berlin has been officially notified of the raising of the French blockade in the Baltic and North Seas, which occurred on the 11th inst.

The Havre Journal says the docks in that city are overstocked; cotton, coffee, grain, and other goods, even mahogany, are being loaded rapidly on French vessels for shipment elsewhere in order to save them from the Prussians.

A slow mail route has been arranged between this city and Paris, by way of Amiens and Rouen.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

ROME SURROUNDED BY ITALIAN TROOPS—ANOTHER SKIRMISH WITH PAPAL ZOUAVES—A NATIONAL PARLIAMENT TO BE ORGANIZED.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

From dispatches received from Florence it would seem the Italians have surrounded Rome by this time, if the programme of the Government has been faithfully followed.

A collision occurred yesterday between the Italian troops and the Papal Zouaves, three miles from the City of Rome. Only a few were killed and wounded on each side. The Italian headquarters on Thursday were nine miles out from Rome. Gen. Bixio has reached Corinto, near Civita Vecchia, and doubtless Velletri and Valmontone will be occupied to-day. These are walked towns 35 miles south of Rome. The gendarmes, custom-house officers, and people fraternize with the Italians, and are received with acclamations.

After the complete occupation of the Papal States, Italy will instantly summon a National Parliament, to be chosen by universal suffrage.

SPAIN.

CONTROVERSY OVER OZOGAGA'S POLICY—A CHANGE IN THE CABINET EXPECTED.

MADRID, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

A violent controversy is going on among the newspapers of this city as to the course pursued by Señor Ozogaga, recently Minister to France. He was recalled by the Council of Ministers for having exceeded his instructions. The Republicans, however, defend him for having recognized the French Republic. It is possible some changes in the Cabinet may grow out of the discussion. Señor Sagasta is to be appointed President of the Cortes, in place of Señor Riera, resigned. The successor of Señor Sagasta has not been appointed.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.

...The United States steamer Plymouth has arrived at Gibraltar.

...After a long debate the first Holland Chamber has passed the bill abolishing the death penalty.

...The officers of the Bank of France no longer make weekly returns of the movement of specie, &c.

...Mr. Charles Reed, M. P., yesterday, unveiled a monument to Alexander Deane at Burnhill Fields, Eng.

...The yacht Wasp yesterday capsized in Loch Erne, Ireland. The owner and several friends were drowned.

...Great destitution and suffering exists among the miners and other workmen on the German frontier.

...Experiments have been made at Shoeburyness, England, with the Gatling gun with the most successful results.

...The Grand Orient Lodge of the Masonic

Order in Italy have issued a manifesto, announcing the removal of the seat of the Lodge to Rome.

...The Government of North Germany has given official notice to nations that the Prussian army is no longer in danger. The Prussian army is extinguished, and the channel is filled with torpedoes.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

At the Westchester County Fair, yesterday, from 8,000 to 10,000 visitors were present. The first prize, for thoroughbreds, was awarded to Mr. Philip Duffy of Fordham. The first premium of \$100 was for trotting horses, owned and kept in the county, that had never beaten three minutes. Mite heats, best three in five, in harness. Nine horses were entered; six started, as follows: Mite heats, best three in five, in harness. Mite heats, best three in five, in harness. Mite heats, best three in five, in harness.

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